APPENDIX NO. 1

Part I

PROPOSED OUTLINE OF A MANUAL OF CHINESE STUDIES

Part I

HISTORY OF SINOLOGY

I. A short statement of the history of sinological research to about 1880 or 1890, that is, to the time when Western critical methods began to be applied to the Chinese scholastic tradition

II. A more complete, though concise, recapitulation of the results of sinological study since that time, arranged with respect to the various fields. Each entry in this section should indicate (1) the present status of investigation in the field, (2) the principal workers who have been or are engaged in it, (3) the accepted answers to the problems presented, (4) conflicting views where they are important, (5) the extent of the uncultivated field, and (6) possibly a brief bibliography. The entries might be built around some such framework as the following:

A. Foundations
   1. Geology
      a. Geological History
      b. Economic and Political Geology
      c. Relations of Geology to History
   2. Geography
      a. Physical Geography
      b. Economic and Political Geography

* Original outline constructed by George H. Danton and Mortimer Graves; subsequently corrected in many places by a number of scholars, principal among them Berthold Laufer, Walter T. Swingle, Kiang Kang-hu, C. W. Bishop, John K. Shryock, and L. C. Goodrich.
Promotion of Chinese Studies

3. Climatology
4. Oceanography and General Hydrography
5. Cartography
6. Palaeontology
   a. Search for Prehistoric Man
   b. Prehistoric Cultures
   c. Relations of these Cultures to Extra-Chinese Cultures
7. Flora and Fauna

(Suggested to replace A)

INTRODUCTORY

1. Brief outline of physical geography
2. Flora and Fauna (diffusion both to and from China of cultivated plants and domesticated animals)
3. Mineral resources
4. Influence of physical features of the country on Chinese civilization, with special reference to deforestation, floods, and famines

B. The People
1. Physical Anthropology
   a. Stature
   b. Hair Form
   c. Dentition
   d. Craniology
2. Physiology and Psychology
3. Ethnology and Ethnography
   a. History of the Chinese People
   b. Race History
   c. Non-Chinese Tribes and their Relation to Chinese
   d. Early Spread of Chinese Civilization
   e. The name “China”
   f. The origin of Chinese writing (the eight diagrams; ancient inscriptions on metal, stones, and bones)
g. Sex and Society
h. Bridge between Unwritten and Documentary History
i. History of Settlements

(Suggested to replace B)

I. ANALYSIS OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

Ch. 1. Physical characteristics or traits of the people
2. History of racial mixtures
3. Population and its growth with a side glance at vital statistics, emigration, and Chinese abroad
4. Early culture of Chinese and non-Chinese tribes

C. The Language

1. The Classical Language
   a. Wenli, — style, grammar, syntax, etc.
   b. Mandarin, —grammar, lexicography, syntax, literary style, etc.
2. The Vernacular
   a. Same as for Wenli and Mandarin
   b. Spread and Influence
   c. Reactions against: by conservatives; by politicians
3. Dialect Studies
   a. Dialect Dictionaries
   b. Problem of a Dialect Map
4. Comparative Philology
   a. Relations with Tibeto-Burman
   b. Relations with Siamese
   c. The Sino-T'ai Speaking Peoples
   d. History of Chinese Language, spoken and written
5. Phonetic Script and Allied Problems (Romanization)
6. Ideograms
   a. History
   b. History of the Six Scripts
   c. Influence of Writing on Thought
   d. Use in Indexing, Cataloguing, etc.
D. Political History

(For this section much of the work has been done by Henri Maspero, in his article Chine et Asie centrale, pp. 517–559, in Histoire et historiens depuis cinquante ans, M. Bataillon, et al., Felix Alcan, Paris, 1928.)

1. General
   a. Lack of general histories in foreign languages
   b. The Chinese sources, in particular the dynastic histories
   c. Current revisionist viewpoint of Chinese historians
   d. Chronology and Calendar
   e. Political Geography

2. Political History by Dynasties
   a. Remains
   b. Records
   c. Affiliations with outside world

   [The rise and fall, as well as the principal contribution, of each dynasty should be discussed, together with such special problems as present themselves in each instance, viz., special sources (e.g., Mongolian), barbarian invasions, introduction of new religions, etc.]

E. Social History

1. Origin of Customs
2. History and Problems of Population
3. Clan and Family Organization
4. Marriage, Exogamy
5. Surnames and Name Magic
6. Serfdom
7. Foot-binding
8. Concubinage
9. Fashions
10. Methods of Social Control
11. Social Morality
12. Social Classifications
13. Social Mobility
14. Philanthropy (native, not missionary)
15. Guilds
16. Community Organization
17. Housing
18. Communication and Isolation as social but not economic factors
19. Social Conflict, Accommodations, Evolution
20. Conscious Efforts to Remake Society
21. Assimilation
22. Influence of Press (new)

(Suggested to replace E)

Social Life
1. Farmers, fishermen, and hunters
2. Food supply and preparation of food, system of nutrition
3. Clothing, housing, heating, and lighting
4. Daily life and home life
5. Social intercourse, manners, and etiquette
6. Games, entertainments, riddles, sports, and pastimes
7. The cycle of life; customs and rites at birth, puberty, betrothal, marriage, and death; life of women and children
8. Holidays and festivals, the year’s calendar
9. Guilds and secret societies
10. Charitable organizations

F. Education

G. Economic History
1. Agriculture
2. Labor and Industry
3. Land Tenure
4. Taxation
5. Monopolies (salt gabelle)
6. Currency
7. Communication and transportation, roads, trade-routes, and canals
8. Banking and finance, financial policy
H. Law and Administration
   1. Early Theories in Classics
   2. Codes
   3. Influence
   4. Fundamental democracy in face of autocracy
   5. Rise and Influence of Bureaucracy
   6. Kingship and Priesthood
   7. Influence on Japan and Korea
   8. Influence on Psychology of the People
   9. Doctrine of the State
  10. Civil Service Examinations and Officialdom
  11. Diplomacy and International Law

I. Philosophy and Ethics
   1. Before Lao-tzu
      a. The Book of Changes
      b. Historical origin of the Chinese virtues. The tables of the ancestors and of the gods of the land and grain as representatives of Benevolence and Righteousness. Ceremonies and sacrificial vessels. The origin of \textit{li}, or Propriety. Filial piety as the root of virtue
      c. Evidence of philosophic development before Lao-tzu as in Kuan Chung
   2. Lao-tzu as a philosopher. Tao as an absolute. Its characteristics
   3. Confucius and his disciples
      a. Philosophy. The Rectification of names as a theory of ideas. The use of Tao by the Confucians. The position of Heaven. The “investigation of things” in the Great Learning
      b. Ethics. The Virtues. Perfection as the ideal. The Nature. The Decree-free Will and Determinism, as developed in particular by Mencius and Hsun-tzu
   4. The Ethics of Mo Ti. Utilitarianism
   5. Yang Chu. Egoistic hedonism
6. Later Taoists
   a. Lieh-tzu. Mind as a creative force. Evolution, Faith
   b. Chuang-tzu. His criticism of the theory of ideas, etc.
7. Hui-tzu, Kung-sun Lung, etc. Universals. Paradoxes
8. Han contributions to philosophy and ethics
   a. Su-ma Tan and Huai-nan Tzu
   b. The scepticism of Wang Ch'ung
   d. Tung Chung-shu, Chen K'ang-ch'en, and other literati
9. Contributions of the Six Dynasties period
   a. The Seven Sages of the Bamboo Grove
   b. Taoist thinkers
   c. Contributions of Buddhist thought
   d. Attempts to reconcile the Three Teachings
10. The T'ang period. Han T'ui-chih and the reaction toward Confucianism. His theory of the Nature
11. The Sung Philosophy
    Chou Tun-i, Shao Yung, Chang Tsai, Ch'eng I, Ch'eng Hao, Chu Hsi, Lu Hsiang-shan
12. Ming Philosophy. Wang Yang-ming and the reaction against Chu Hsi; Wang's relation to Lu Hsiang-shan and Ch'eng I
13. The thought of the Ts'ing Dynasty
14. Present-Day Tendencies. Liang Ch'i-ch'iao and Hu Shih

J. Literature
1. Classical
   a. Poetry
      (1) Laws of Verse
      (2) Meter and Rhythm
      (3) Text History and Special Linguistic Problems
      (4) Problems of Prosody: free verse in the Ku Shih
      (5) Imagism
(6) Relations of Poetry to Painting and Calligraphy
(7) History of Poetry
   (a) Pre-Classical
   (b) The Odes
   (c) Han: content, interpretation, and style
   (d) T'ang: content, interpretation, and style
   (e) Post T'ang: content, interpretation, and style
   (f) Modern: content, interpretation, and style
(8) Translations
(9) Influence Abroad
(10) Chinese Poetry as Confession
(11) Chinese Poetry as Completion

b. Prose (the so-called "classics")
   (1) Age
   (2) Text
   (3) Authorship
   (4) Provenience
   (5) Language
   (6) Authenticity
   (7) Content and Interpretation
   (8) Spread and Influence
   (9) Translations
   (10) Special Problems, e.g.
       (a) Modern "Hanists" vs. Sung Interpretation
       (b) Shu Ching, I Ching, Bamboo Books, Chung Yung, etc.

2. Modern Prose
   a. The Novel
      (1) Authorship and Origin
      (2) Language
      (3) Technique
      (4) Content and Tone
      (5) Influence
      (6) Special Problems: e.g.
          (a) Hung Lou Meng and its interpretation
          (b) Shui Hu and Influence on Social Conditions
(c) San Kuo Yen I and Relation to History and Drama

b. Drama

(1) Origin
   (a) Pantomimes of Chou Period
   (b) Pre-Yuan Drama
   (c) Marco Polo

(2) Authorship
(3) Technique
(4) Language
(5) Music
(6) Stage History
(7) Influence Abroad
(8) The Theatre
   (a) Stage and Stage Problems
   (b) Comparison with European Stage
   (c) Acting and its Technique
   (d) Actors, male and female
   (e) Local Customs
   (f) Singing
   (g) The Modern Theatre

c. Criticism
d. Essays
e. Biography

K. Religion

1. Primitive and ancient animism of the peasants of the Bronze Age; organized and hierarchical cults of the same period; anthropomorphic body of belief among the pre-Chinese coastal peoples, perhaps connected with the Japanese pantheon-goddesses unknown to the "Classics"

2. The practice of religion by the Chinese, as reconstructed from the Ritual Books, Ssu-ma Ch‘en, the Shu Ching, the Spring and Autumn Annals, the Tso Chuan, and other historical books, as well as from the Book of Poetry. The Ancestors
3. The Cult of Heaven, as witnessed by the Shu, the Shih, and other sources. Its development by the Confucianists

4. The effect of non-religious thinkers, like Lao-tzu, upon religious thought

5. External influences in religion, e.g., the introduction of human sacrifice

6. Developments under the Han Dynasty
   a. The religion of Ch'in Shih Huang
   b. Changes under Han Wu Ti. The Feng and Shan sacrifices
   c. The development of star worship
   d. The coming of Buddhism
   e. The development of Taoism as a religion. Chang Tao-lin. Its relation with Buddhism
   f. The practice of religion as shown in the historical books, and in works like the Three Kingdoms

7. The State Religion and Confucianism
   Studies of the ritual and cults under the different dynasties

8. The development of Taoism. Ko Hung, and other Taoist leaders. The growth of such doctrines as the Taoist Trinity, the cult of Yu Huang, of T'ai Shan, of the Pa Hsien, etc. The Taoist society
   (The origin of the mass of folk belief, ritual, magic, and philosophy of a sort going under the name of Taoism, whose really philosophical implications play but a small part in the popular belief)

9. The development of Buddhism
   a. Missionaries from India
   b. Pilgrims to India
   c. Translations and the Buddhist Canon
   d. Historical studies (like those of De Groot) in imperial legislation, persecutions, etc.
   e. The Pantheon. Development of the cults of Mi Leh, Kuanyin, Ti Tsang, etc.
   f. Amogha Vajara and Masses for the dead
g. The Buddhist schools
h. Sects. Lamaism
10. Cults showing both Buddhist and Taoist Influences
11. Foreign relations other than Buddhism
c. Nestorianism
d. Islam
e. Manicheecism
d. Roman Catholicism
e. Protestant Christianity
12. Religious Sects and Secret Societies
13. Recent State Religion; Worship of Heaven and Earth

L. China and the Outside World
1. Expansion of Chinese Civilization (cross reference to other sections)
   a. In Early Times to other parts of Asia, particularly Korea and Japan
   b. More Recently to West
e. Chinese travellers
2. Foreign Relations with Iran, Turks, India, Hellenistic Orient, Mongols, Tungusians, Korea, Japan, South-eastern Asia, and Malaysia

M. Science
1. Philology
2. History and Archaeology
3. Geography
4. Mathematics
5. Astronomy
6. Agriculture and Botany (China is predominantly an agricultural country. This section is exceedingly important)
7. Medicine, surgery, pharmacology, and dietetics; Materia Medica and diagnosis
8. Mineralogy and palaeontology
9. Zoology
10. Chemistry, technology, engineering, and mechanics
11. Military science
N. Commerce and Industry

O. Archaeology and Art

1. Interrelation of art, religion, and social life
2. Aesthetic conception of art, art theories, and art literature
3. Art motifs and ornamental designs
4. Effect of art on society
5. General development of art
6. The archaic period (jade, bone, ivory, bronze, and ceramics)
7. The transition period
8. The medieval period
9. The Sung renaissance
10. Calligraphy and painting
11. Architecture
12. Sculpture
13. Music and dances
14. Chinese collectors and museums

PART II

SYNTHESIS OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION

(Only a brief outline, not detailed)

A. The fundamental ideas and moral forces of Chinese civilization
B. Causes and effects of its tenacity, perseverance, power of resistance, and power of assimilation and absorption
C. Unity and cohesion of Chinese culture and harmony of its world-conception
D. Interaction and correlation of spiritual forces
E. China in the combined rôle of Greece and Rome in Eastern Asia. Effect of Chinese civilization on Korea, Japan, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Man-tse, Annam, Camboja, etc.
F. Evaluation of Chinese civilization on the part of Indians, Persians, and Arabs
G. Evaluation of Chinese civilization in Europe and America
H. Evaluation of Chinese art and achievements, and their significance for our modern life